

Greek Grammar Guide

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Senior Missionary Language Training

Instructions to Language Tutors and Missionaries

The objective of the language tutoring program for senior missionaries is to enable them, and others, to begin communicating meaningfully as early as possible in their mission language. In order to help accomplish this objective, this grammar guide provides a focus on only the most basic grammatical structures of the language for those who are studying the language for the first time. By limiting the focus of the missionaries to the basic concepts outlined in this guide, seniors will be able to concentrate their energy and attention on doing a few things very well, rather than trying to cover everything. The content of this guide has been prepared to enable seniors to communicate the following in their mission language:

- Asking about and Expressing a State of Being
- Asking about and Expressing Possession or ownership
- Asking about and Describing Objects, People, and their characteristics
- Asking about and Expressing Desire, Need, Preference, Ability, Intention, or purpose
- Asking about and Describing Simple Actions and Events
- Asking and answering questions of contrasting attitudes, emotion, feelings
- Asking and answering questions of time, date, and location
- Asking and answering questions of quality, quantity, number, and sequence
- Asking and answering questions of cause and effect
- Narrating simple experiences and stories

The lessons are designed to insure that the missionaries can communicate each of the above concepts under the following three conditions:

- 1) using both questions and answers
- 2) in the simplest forms of the present, past, and future
- 3) in both the affirmative and the negative

Lesson sequence to be followed: It is recommended that the grammar lessons be studied in the sequence that they appear in this guide. Missionaries may refer to the designated language text for further explanations on any of the points of grammar as they move through this guide..

Teach and practice from the visual displays: Use the visual displays in this document for practice during tutoring sessions. They are designed to provide a “visual connection” between tutor and learner, especially when on the telephone. The visual nature of the displays is intended to eliminate much of the need for grammar rules, by “showing” rather than “explaining”.

Refer when necessary to the language text: For each lesson in this document, missionaries and tutors may refer to the designated language text whenever necessary to answer questions they may have regarding the grammar. You will continue to refer to it on your own once you are in the field.

Pace for moving through this grammar guide: There is no need to move too quickly through the lessons. Time should be spent on building confidence in using the structures in each lesson before moving on. Spend the necessary time increasing vocabulary and reviewing previous lessons before moving too quickly ahead. The lessons will build on each other as you move through the sequence.

Use a variety of activities: It is not necessary to cover a “new lesson” in each tutoring session. Missionaries will gain more confidence when they are given the opportunity to participate in a variety of activities on the same principle. This will more likely insure that they are not only mastering concepts and structures as they go, but that they have ample opportunity to review and maintain their confidence in all past lesson material. Tutors should plan and conduct many “communicative” language-type activities as part of their tutoring, including the performance of “tasks”, which are studied separately.

Speak the language: Speak the language at every opportunity. An explanation here and there may be necessary in English, but missionaries need ample opportunity to “see themselves communicating in the language”. This will build their confidence more than anything else. Tutors should limit their own use of the language to the structures and vocabulary that the missionaries have learned up to that point, so as to increase the likelihood of their success in listening and responding in the language during tutoring sessions.

Organize note-taking: When missionaries have questions on particular grammatical structures, they should write any notes in the margins of the text or on the visual display sheets of this document where that particular principle is located. By doing so, their notes will be automatically organized for future reference, because they will be written on the pages which deal with that principle.

Use a pocket notebook for vocabulary: Vocabulary items should be written in an organized way in a small, pocket-sized notebook, which can be carried with them for easy reference while speaking the language. Keep two separate lists for easy access; one of verbs, and the other for general vocabulary items. For example, keep a list of verbs in the front of the notebook, and a list of all other vocabulary items in the back. Write in the language on the left side of the page, with the English equivalent on the right side. This makes for easy review by covering either one or the other side of the list.

Use vocabulary notebook for review: Not having easy access to one’s notes is one of the most frustrating hindrances of note taking, and thus of systematic review. By using the vocabulary notebooks, missionaries can be much more successful in their review because they can always be working from a current, up-to-date list. Be selective at first. Don’t try to remember or write everything down. Select those vocabulary items / verbs that you will use most frequently and build from there.

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1. Overview of The Language

- The Greek alphabet is that of the ancient language used by Homer, Socrates, and Paul in their writing of Greek at various time periods and still used today with its 24 letters. Greek's writing system is very systematic. It uses various diphthong (two or more letter-clusters) and monophthong (single letters) constructions to write and to make its word patterns. This system is strictly regulated by specific rules for reading, writing, and pronunciation.
- Unlike English, Greek nouns have genders, which affect the parts of speech. We will point those out as we learn the language.
- Greek uses nouns are put into declensions and used along with articles (both definite [the- ο] and indefinite [a- ένας]) to specify the function of each noun by case (whether a direct or an indirect object or possessive).
- The pronouns follow patterns similar to the nouns and play the role found in most Indo-European languages (i.e. I, you, he, she, it, etc.)
- Adjectives also follow certain declensions and always agree in number, gender, and case with the nouns they modify.
- Adverbs take on very few forms and are utilized as they are in English.
- Greek has 4 cases: **The Nominative**- the case of the subject; **The Accusative**- the case of the direct object; **The Genitive**- the case of the possessor; and **the Vocative**- the case of those called on (i.e. Hey John!)
- Prepositions are used in sentence structure as in English but also are utilized for noun and verb forming. (i.e. προσεύχομαι- I pray (I pour out good[words] towards [God], αποστασία- apostasy (the standing away from))
- There are no infinitive verb forms in Greek. Instead of infinitives, Greek utilizes the particle «να» to express the idea of verbs in sentences.
- The Greek language is inseparably connected with the Greek thought, culture, and history. Utilizing the knowledge associated with these secular themes will enable learners to effectively access the language, and more importantly, the Greeks themselves.

2. Alphabet and Basic Pronunciation

- Learn the alphabet and basic elements of pronunciation through the Interactive Greek Alphabet Tool so that you can begin to read in the language.
- Establish and maintain regular daily reading exercises from Gospel Principles Manual, Scriptures, The Liahona, and / or the Hymns, for pronunciation and comprehension purposes.
- Make sure reading activities are put on the calendar for each day

Letter	Name	English name	Pronunciation	Example
Αα	άλφα	<i>Alfa</i>	<i>a as in <u>a</u>brupt</i>	πατέρα
Ββ	βήτα	<i>Vita</i>	<i>v as in <u>v</u>et</i>	βοηθάω
Γγ	γάμα	<i>Gama</i>	<i>gh as in ghost but more guttural</i>	γάτα
Δδ	δέλτα	<i>Dhelta</i>	<i>th(d) as in there</i>	δίνω
Εε	έψιλον	<i>Epsilon</i>	<i>ě as in <u>e</u>gg</i>	έρχομαι
Ζζ	ζήτα	<i>Zita</i>	<i>z as in <u>z</u>oo</i>	ζώ
Ηη	ήτα	<i>Ita</i>	<i>ē as in <u>f</u>ee<u>t</u></i>	ήδη
Θθ	θήτα	<i>Thita</i>	<i>th as in thanks</i>	Θεραπεία
Ιι	γιώτα	<i>Yiota</i>	<i>ē as in <u>f</u>ee<u>t</u></i>	παιδί
Κκ	κάπα	<i>Kapa</i>	<i>k as in <u>k</u>ee<u>p</u></i>	κάρτα
Λλ	λάμδα	<i>Lamdha</i>	<i>l as in <u>l</u>emon</i>	αναλύνω
Μμ	μι	<i>Mi</i>	<i>m as in <u>m</u>an</i>	μένω
Νν	νι	<i>Ni</i>	<i>n as in <u>n</u>et</i>	νίκη
Ξξ	ξι	<i>Xi</i>	<i>ks as in <u>p</u>ick<u>s</u></i>	ξίδι
Οο	όμικρον	<i>Omicron</i>	<i>o as in <u>o</u>ption</i>	ομιλία
Ππ	πι	<i>pi</i>	<i>p as in <u>p</u>et</i>	παπάς
Ρρ	ρο	<i>ro</i>	<i>r as in the Spanish <u>rr</u> (rolling r)</i>	ρητορική
Σσς	σίγμα	<i>sigma</i>	<i>s as in <u>s</u>un</i>	Θεσσαλονίκη
Ττ	ταυ	<i>taf</i>	<i>t as in <u>t</u>urtle</i>	θέτω
Υυ	ύψιλον	<i>ipsilon</i>	<i>ē as in <u>f</u>ee<u>t</u></i>	υποκριτής
Φφ	φι	<i>fi</i>	<i>f as in <u>f</u>ish</i>	φιλοσοφία
Χχ	χι	<i>hi</i>	<i>ch as in the the Scottish pronunciation of loch</i> <i>h as in Hugh(in between sh and an h)</i>	αρχαίος χάρτης
Ψψ	ψι	<i>psi</i>	<i>ps as in <u>Pepsi</u></i>	ψυχολογία
Ωω	ωμέγα	<i>omega</i>	<i>o as in <u>o</u>ption</i>	φως
Double consonants	at beginning of word	anywhere else	Example 1	Example 2

Μπ	b as in <u>b</u> all	<i>mb as in <u>samba</u></i>	<i>μπάλα</i>	συμπάθεια
Ντ	d as in <u>d</u> oor	<i>nd as in <u>and</u></i>	<i>ντούς</i>	σύνταξη
Γκ	g as in <u>g</u> un	<i>ng as in <u>angle</u></i>	<i>Γκόρδον</i>	ανάγκη
Double consonants	anywhere in word			
Γγ	ng as in <u>angle</u>		<i>άγγελος</i>	
Γχ	ngh		<i>άγχος</i>	
Τζ	dz loads <u>ds</u>		<i>Τζατζίκη</i>	
Τς	ts pizza		<i>τσίκλε</i>	
Diphthongs				
Αυ	av as in avalanche or af as in after		<i>αυλή αυτός</i>	
Ευ	ev as in Everest of ef as effort		<i>ευλογία ευχαριστώ</i>	
Double vowels				
Αι	ě as in egg		<i>μαθαίνω</i>	
Ει	ē as in feet		<i>ειλικρίνια</i>	
Οι	ē as in feet		<i>άνθρωποι</i>	
Ου	oo as in pool		<i>κουζίνα</i>	

3. The Nominative Case – The Subject - Είμαι

- *State of being happy, grateful, sad, tired, rested, etc.*
- *The nominative case articles, endings, and pronouns*
- *Roles, nationality, profession, occupation, etc.*

(See pg. 99 P1 for είμαι, pg. 50,41-42 P1 for the nominative case Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Είμαι
I am

Αμερικάνος.
American.

Είμαι = I am

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>			
δεν*	δεν*			
1st ↑ είμαι	↑ είμαστε	+	-Αμερικάνος	-American
<i>I am</i>	<i>we are</i>		-Ελληνας	-Greek
δεν*	δεν*		-ευτυχισμένος	-happy
2nd ↑ είσαι	↑ είστε	+ ένας/μία +	-εύγνωμων	-grateful
<i>you are</i>	<i>you are</i>	<i>(a /an)</i>	-κουρασμένος	-tired
δεν*	δεν*		-λυπημένος	-sad
3rd ↑ είναι	↑ είναι		-ιεραπόστολος	-missionary
<i>he is</i>	<i>they are</i>		-ιατρός	-doctor
<i>she is</i>			-αδελφός ...	-brother ...
<i>it is</i>			-αδελφή ...	-sister ...
			-αντιπρόσωπος από την Εκκλησία του	
			Ιησού Χριστού των Αγίων των	
			Τελευταίων Ημερών	
			-Representative of the Church of Jesus Christ of	
			Latter-day Saints	

Examples

Q: Είσαι ιεραπόστολος;
Are you a missionary?
A: Ναι, είμαι ιεραπόστολος.
Yes, I am a missionary
Q: Είσαι Έλληνας;
Are you Greek?
A: Όχι είμαι Αμερικάνος.
No I am American

Q: Είστε κουρασμένοι;
Are you tired?
A: Ναι, Είμαστε κουρασμένοι, αλλά
είμαστε ευτυχισμένοι.
Yes, I am tired, but I am happy

4. The Accusative Case - Direct Object

Έχετε

You (all) have

φίλους;

friends?

<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>			
δεν*	δεν*	δεν*	+ ένα(ν)/τον (a / the)	-πατέρα	-father
1st ↑ έχω	↑ έχουμε	↑ έχουμε		-αδελφό	-brother
I have	we have	we have		-φίλο	-friend
δεν*	δεν*	δεν*	+ μιά/την + (a / the)	-σκύλο	-dog
2nd ↑ έχεις	↑ έχετε	↑ έχετε		-γάτα	-cat
you have	you have	you have		-μητέρα	-mother
δεν*	δεν*	δεν*	+ ένα/το + (a / the)	-οικογένεια	-family
3rd ↑ έχει	↑ έχουν(ε)	↑ έχουν(ε)		-αδελφή	-sister
he has	they have	they have		-ερώτηση	-question
she has				-εισητήριο	-ticket
it has				-βιβλίο	-book
				-στύλο	-pen
				-αυτοκίνητο	-car

Με

Me

κάνει

it makes

ευτυχισμένος.

happy.

με (me)	μας (us)	βοηθάει help καλεί calls	σ- in/ at/ to	ενθουσιασμένος/η excited
σε (you)	σας (you)			κουρασμένος/η tired
τον (him)	τους (them)			την εκκλησία the church
την (her)	τις (theirs)			το μάθημα the lesson
το (it)	τα (those)			

Examples

Q: Έχεις μιά γάτα;

Do you have a cat?

A: Ναι, έχω μιά γάτα.

Yes I have a cat.

Q: Έχεις αδελφία;

Do you have a cat?

A: Ναι, έχω δύο αδελφούς.

Yes I have a cat.

5. Genitive Case - Possession

- Do you have ... ? Yes, I have ... ?
 - The genitive case, articles, endings, and pronouns
 - Yes, we have ... / No, we don't have ...
- (See pg. 44 P1 Missionary Modern Hellenic Grammar Guide)

Έχεις You have	το τηλέφωνό the cell phone	μου; mine?
<u>Verb</u>	<u>Object</u>	<u>Possessive pronoun</u>
Q. Έχετε ____ ; Do you have ____?	-το βιβλίο (book)	μου (my)
	-το τετράδιο (notebook)	μας (ours)
	-τις γραφές (scriptures)	σου (yours)
A. Ναί, έχω ____ . Yes, I have ____ .	-το λεξικό (dictionary)	σου (yours)
	-το στυλό (pen)	του (his)
A. Όχι, δεν έχω ____ . No, I don't have ____ .	-την καρέκλα (chair)	της (hers)
	-την μπλούσα (blouse)	του (its)
Q. Έχουν(ε) ____ ; Do they have ____ ?	-το αυτοκίνητό (car)	του φίλου (of friend)
	-τα λεφτά (money)	της μητέρας (of mother)
	-τα γυαλιά (eyeglasses)	
	-το κινητό (mobile phone)	
	-το τηλέφωνό (phone)	
	-το ποδήλατο (bicycle)	

Examples

Q: Έχω το βιβλίο σου. Έχεις το λεξικό μου;

I have your book. Do you have my dictionary?

A: Όχι, δεν έχω το λεξικό σου. Έχω το τετράδιο του Γιάννη.

No, I don't have your dictionary. I have Giannis' folder.

Q: Είσαι ευτυχισμένος;

Are you happy?

A: Ναί, Έχω ένα βιβλίο και τις γραφές μου.

Yes, I have a book and my scriptures.

Q: Έχετε λεφτά;

Do you have money?

A: Όχι, δεν έχουμε λεφτά

No, We don't have money.

*Notice that the possessive pronouns normally go at the end of a noun which it modifies.

* You may see other constructions to show relation to other nouns and adjectives. (i.e. coming in between the adjective and noun- το πρώτο μου παιδί)

6. Asking Questions

- *What is this / that?* -This / that is ..., Those are ...
- *Who is this / that?* (see also section 19) -This / that is ...
- *Is this / that ...? Are these / those ...?* -Yes, this / that is ..., No, that is not ...
- *General Interrogatives*

(See pg. 103 & 41 P1, pg. 5 P2 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Τι	είναι	αυτό;
What	is	that?

Interrogative

Verb

subject

Τι
Ποιός/ά/ό
Γιατί
Πότε
Που
Πως

+ κάν
+ έχ

πά

είμαι

I am

είσαι

you are

είναι

he is

she is

it is

είμαστε

we are

είστε

you are

είναι

they are

-ω

-εις

-ει

-ουμε

-ετε

-ουν(ε)

-η Βίβλος (*a Bible*)

-ο/η αδελφός/ή (*brother / Sister*)

-ο συνάδελφός μου (*my companion*)

-τα παιδιά μας (*our children*)

-η πόρτα (*a door*)

-το παντελόνι μου (*my pair of trousers*)

-το πουκάμισο (*a shirt*)

-το φόρεμα (*a dress*)

-οι αδελφοί (*our brothers*)

-το σακάκι (*a jacket*)

-το μολύβι (*a pencil*)

-η γραβάτα (*a necktie*)

-οι κάλτσες (*socks*)

-η αδελφή (*a sister*)

-ο πρεσβύτερος (*an Elder*)

-ο ιεραπόστολος (*a missionary*)

-τα παπούτσια (*the shoes*)

-το Βιβλίο του Μόρμον (*the B of M*)

-το στύλο (*the pen*)

Examples

Q. Ποιός είναι αυτός;

Ποιά είναι αυτή;

Who is he / she?

A. Όχι, αυτός δεν είναι ο προφήτης.

No, this / that is not the prophet?

Q. Τι είναι αυτό;

What is this /that ?

A. Αυτός είναι ο άνδρας μου.

He is my husband.

A. Αυτές είναι καρέκλες.

These / those are chairs.

A. Αυτό είναι το στύλο σου;

Is this / that your pen?

Q. Αυτοί είναι

ιεραπόστολοι;

Are they missionaries?

A. Όχι, αυτοί δεν

είναι οι

ιεραπόστολοι.

No, these / those are

not

7. Active First Conjugation

(See pg.10 P2 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Διδάσκω

I teach

το ευαγγέλιο.

the Gospel.

μαγειρεύ-

(cook)

γράφ-

(write)

ξέρ-

(know)

κοιτάζ-

(look)

πιστεύ-

(believe)

-ω	-ουμε
-εις	-ετε
-ει	-ουν(ε)

φαγητό.

(food)

ένα γράμμα.

(a letter).

τις γραφές.

(the scriptures).

το λεξικό.

(the dictionary).

στο θεό.

(in God).

Διαβάζω = I read

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
	δεν*	δεν*
1st	↑ διαβάζω I read	↑ διαβάζουμε we read
	δεν*	δεν*
2nd	↑ διαβάζεις you read	↑ διαβάζετε you read
	δεν*	δεν*
3rd	↑ διαβάζει he reads she reads it reads	↑ διαβάζουν(ε) they read

+

-τα βιβλία (the books)

-το τετράδιο (the notebook)

-τις γραφές (the scriptures)

-το λεξικό (the dictionary)

-στα Ελληνικά (in Greek)

-το βιβλίο του Μορμον (the B of M)

-την εφημερίδα (the newspaper)

Examples

M: Έχετε ένα βιβλίο;

Are you reading a book?

B: Ναι, διαβάζω το βιβλίο

τόρα.

Yes, I am reading the book now.

Διαβάζετε τις γραφές στα Ελληνικά?

Do you read the scriptures in Greek?

Ναι, τις διαβάσαμε στα ελληνικά

Yes, I read them in Greek.

8. Active Second Conjugation

(See pg. 11 P2 Modern Hellenic grammar)

Μιλάμε

We speak

Ελληνικά.

Greek.

αγαπ

(love)

περπατ

(walk)

βοηθ

(help)

+

-άω	-άμε
-άς	-άτε
-άει	-άν(ε)

τα μέλη.

(the children).

στο Αρεοπάγο.

(on Mars Hill).

Βοηθάω = I help

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	δεν* ↓ βοηθάω I help	δεν* ↓ βοηθάμε we help
2nd	δεν* ↓ βοηθάς you help	δεν* ↓ βοηθάτε you help
3rd	δεν* ↓ βοηθάει he helps she helps it helps	δεν* ↓ βοηθάν(ε) they help

+

- τα παιδιά (the children)
- την γιαγιά (the grandmother)
- τον συνάδελφό μου (my companion)
- τον πρόεδρο (the president)
- τους Έλληνες (the Greeks)
- στον έργο (in the work)
- στην κουζίνα (in the kitchen)
- τους φτωχούς (the poor)

Examples

Q: Βοηθάς τα παιδιά;
Do you help the kids?

A: Ναι, Βοηθάω τα παιδιά.

Yes, I help the kids.

Q: Είσαι ιεραπόστολος Βοηθάς τους
φτωχούς;
Are you a missionary?, Do you help the poor.

A: Ναί, Βοηθάμε την γιαγιά συχνά.
We help the old woman often.

9. Active Third Conjugation

(See pg. 13 P1 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Υπηρετούμε

We serve

μία ιεραποστολή.

a mission.

οδηγ

(I drive)

αργ

(I am late)

εξηγ

(I explain)

+

-ώ	-ούμε
-είς	-είτε
-εί	-ούν(ε)

τον αυτοκίνητο

(the car)

στο μάθημα

(to the lesson)

πολύ σκληρά

(very hard)

Ακολουθώ = I follow

	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st	δεν* ↓ ακολουθώ <i>I follow</i>	δεν* ↓ ακολουθούμε <i>we follow</i>
2nd	δεν* ↓ ακολουθείς <i>you follow</i>	δεν* ↓ ακολουθείτε <i>you follow</i>
3rd	δεν* ↓ ακολουθεί <i>he follows</i> <i>she follows</i> <i>it follows</i>	δεν* ↓ ακολουθούν(ε) <i>they follow</i>

+

- τον προφήτη (the children)
- τον συνάδελφό μου (my companion)
- τον πρόεδρο (the president)
- τους Έλληνες (the Greeks)
- το κόκκινο αυτοκίνητο (that red car)
- τον ηγέτη σας (your leader)
- την καρδιά σου (your heart)
- τον φίλο μας (our friend)

Examples

M: Ακολουθείς τον προφήτη;

Do you follow the prophet?

B: Ναι είναι ο πρόεδρος.

Yes, He is the president.

10. Passive First Conjugation

(See pg.10 P2 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Διδάσκομαι

I am taught

το ευαγγέλιο.

the Gospel.

δοκιμάζ-

(be tried)

μπερδεύ-

(be confused)

στελν-

(be sent)

προετοιμάζ-

(be prepared)

+

-ομαι

-όμαστε

-εσαι

-εστε

-εται

-ονται

+

από

(by)

πειρασμούς.

(temptations)

την ομιλία.

(the talk).

τον προφήτη.

(the Prophet).

την δραστηριότητα.

(the activity).

για

(for)

το θέμα.

(the subject)

στην εκκλησία.

(to church).

σκέπτ-

(think about)

έρχ-

(come)

Examples

**M: Διδάσκεσαι από τους
ιεραποστόλους;**

*Are you taught by the
missionaries?*

**B: Ναι, έρχονται πολύ
συχνά.**

Yes, They come very often.

Προετοιμάζεσαι για την βάπτισή σου;
Are you preparing for your baptism.

**Όχι, μπερδεύομαι από αυτά της
εκκλησίας.**

No, I am confused about the things in church.

11. Passive Second Conjugation

(See pg.10 P2 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Βοηθόμαστε

We are helped

από
by

το ευαγγέλιο.
the Gospel.

αγαπ-
(be loved)

κρατ-
(be held)

+

-ιέμαι

-ιόμαστε

-ιέσαι

-ιέστε

+

-ιέται

-ιούνται

αναρωτ-
(wonder)

θυμ-
(remember)

+

-άμαι

-όμαστε

-άσαι

-άστε

+

-άται

-ούνται

κοιμ-
(sleep)

φοβ-
(be afraid)

λυπ-
(be sorry)

για
(for)

τον Νίκο.
(Nick).

τον φίλο σας.
(your friend).

την Αδελφή Μαυρομάτη.
(Sister Mavromati).

όλη την νύχτα.
(the whole night).

το θάνατο.
(death).

που τον έχασες.
(that you lost him).

Examples

Μ: θυμάσαι την βάφτησή σου;

Do you remember your baptism?

Β: Ναι, την θυμάμαι καλά.

Yes, I remember it well.

Αναρωτιέμαι εάν το καταφέρνεις.
I wonder if you can do it.

Βέβαια το καταφέρνουμε.

Of course I can do it.

12. Passive Third Conjugation

(See pg.10 P2 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Καλούμαστε

I are called

Πρεσβύτεροι.

Elders.

χειροτων-
(be ordained)

+

-ούμαι

-όμαστε

+

-είσαι

-είστε

-είται

-ούνται

ασχολ-
(wonder)

από
(by)

Πρόεδρο.

(president)

τον πρεσβύτερο.

(the talk).

με
(with)

το έργο.

(the work).

τον κέντρο.

(the center).

Examples

Μ: Ασχολείστε καθόλου με τους Έλληνες;

Do you have anything to do with the Greeks?

Β: Ναι, Μαθαίνουμε Ελληνικά και ασχολόμαστε πολύ με τους Έλληνες.

Yes, We are learning Greek and we have a lot to do with the Greeks.

Χειροτωνείσαι την Κυριακή.

Are you getting ordained on Sunday?

Ναι, Χειροτωνούμαι από τον Πρεσβύτερο Μικφή.

Yes, I am getting ordained by Elder Mcphee.

13. First Conjugation - Past Tense (See pg.27 P1 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Ο Χριστός Christ	δίδαξε taught	το ευαγγέλιο. the Gospel.						
Ο ερευνητής (The investigator)	1. Root \Rightarrow διαβάζ 2. Σ -change \Rightarrow διαβά <u>σ</u> 3. Add ending \Rightarrow διαβά <u>σα</u> 4. Accent 3 back \Rightarrow διά <u>βα</u> σα	το βιβλίο του Μόρμον. (The Book of Mormon).						
Η κόρη μου (My daughter)	1. Root \Rightarrow γραφ/ μαγί <u>ρ</u> ευ	<table><tr><td>-α</td><td>-αμε</td></tr><tr><td>-ες</td><td>-ατε</td></tr><tr><td>-ε</td><td>-αν(ε)</td></tr></table>	-α	-αμε	-ες	-ατε	-ε	-αν(ε)
-α	-αμε							
-ες	-ατε							
-ε	-αν(ε)							
Εγώ (I)	2. Φ β \Rightarrow γρα <u>ψ</u> /μαγί <u>ρ</u> ε <u>ψ</u> 3. add ending \Rightarrow γρα <u>ψ</u> α/μαγί <u>ρ</u> ε <u>ψ</u> α 4. Accent 3 back \Rightarrow έ <u>γ</u> ρα <u>ψ</u> α/ μα <u>γί</u> ρ <u>ε</u> ψα	το γράμμα . (the letter).						
Ο Παύλος (Paul)	1. Root \Rightarrow τρέ <u>χ</u> /κοι <u>τ</u> α <u>ζ</u> /δι <u>δ</u> ασ <u>κ</u>	το φαγητό . (the food).						
Εμείς (We)	2. Χ ζ σκ \Rightarrow τρε <u>ξ</u> / κοι <u>τ</u> α <u>ξ</u> / δι <u>δ</u> α <u>ξ</u> 3. Add ending \Rightarrow τρε <u>ξ</u> α/κοι <u>τ</u> α <u>ξ</u> α/δι <u>δ</u> α <u>ξ</u> α 4. Accent 3 back \Rightarrow έ <u>τ</u> ρε <u>ξ</u> α/κοί <u>τ</u> α <u>ξ</u> α/ δ <u>ί</u> δ <u>α</u> ξ <u>α</u>	μακριά . (far).						
Ο ιεραπόστολος (the missionary)		την ταινία . (film).						
		το μάθημα . (the lesson).						

Examples

M: Διάβασες το βιβλίο του Μόρμον;

Did you read the Book of Mormon?

B: Όχι, Διαβάζω το βιβλίο του Μόρμον τώρα.

No, I am reading it now.

M: Διαβάζεις Ελληνικά;

Do you read Greek?

B: Ναι, διάβασα χθές στα Ελληνικά

Yes, I read yesterday in Greek.

Τι διάβασαν χθες.

What did they read yesterday?

Διάβασαν τις γραφές και εμείς διαβάσαμε την εφημερίδα.

They read the scriptures and we read the newspaper.

**please note that these are general rules for forming these "simple roots" for all forms (both active and passive inside of all 4 conjugations). Each verb MUST be looked up individually to confirm which type of root change is required.*

14. Second and Third Conjugation – Past Tense

(See pg. 29 P1 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Ο θεός
God

κάλεσε
called

προφήτες.
prophets.

Οι ιεραπόστολοι 1. Root \Rightarrow βοηθ

(The missionaries)

2. Add -ησ- \Rightarrow βοηθησ

3. Add ending \Rightarrow βοηθησα

4. Accent 3 back \Rightarrow βοήθησα

το μέλος.
(the member).

Ο θεός
(God)

1. Root \Rightarrow καλ

2. Add -εσ- \Rightarrow καλεσ-

3. Add ending \Rightarrow καλεσα

4. Accent 3 back \Rightarrow κάλεσα

+

-α	-αμε
-ες	-ατε
-ε	-αν(ε)

τον Τζόσεφ Σμίθ.
(Joseph Smith).

το λεωφορείο
(The bus)

1. Root \Rightarrow περ

2. Add -ασ- \Rightarrow περασ

3. Add ending \Rightarrow περασα

4. Accent 3 back \Rightarrow πέρασα

*note that this verb changes stems from its original περνάω to πάρω in the simple

την εκκλησία.
(the church).

Examples

M: Βοηθάς τα παιδιά;

Do you help the kids?

N: Ναι, βοήθησα τα παιδιά κατά το πρωί.

Yes I helped the kids yesterday in the morning.

M: Βοήθησες και τον πρόεδρο;

Do you help the president too?

N: Ναι, και βοηθάω τον πρόεδρο σήμερα.

Yes, and I am helping the president today.

Read the following explanations and identify the past tense verbs.

Βοηθάω τους Έλληνες. Είμαι ιεραπόστολος. Χθες βοήθησα στον έργο. Οι ιεραπόστολοι βοηθούν τους φτωχούς. Χθες βοήθησαν την γιαγιά.

Ο σκύλος δεν βοηθάει. Είναι στην κουζίνα. Χθες βοήθησε στην κουζίνα. Περπάτησε στην κουζίνα και τραγούδησε ένα ύμνο.

Κάλεσε τον πατέρα στην κουζίνα και εξήγησε: Είμαι ο σκύλος εδώ. Υπερετώ τους ανθρώπους στην κουζίνα και τραγουδάω ύμνους. Και τότε, τραγούδησε ύμνους και υπηρέτησε. Είναι καλός σκύλος.

15. Passive Simple Past

Εγώ I	αισθάνθηκα felt					το πνεύμα. the Spirit.	
Ο Τζόσεφ <i>Christ</i>	προετοιμαζ- <i>was prepared</i>	ζ → στ				να <i>to</i>	να είναι προφήτης. <i>be a prophet.</i>
Εγώ <i>I</i>	βοηθ- <i>was helped</i>	ηθ				από <i>by</i>	από τον θεό. <i>God.</i>
Ο προφήτης <i>The prophet</i>	καλ → κλ <i>was called</i>	+ ηθ	+ ηκ	-α	-αμε		
				-εξ	-ατε		
Το μέλος <i>The member</i>	αποκοιμ <i>fell asleep</i>	ηθ		-ε	-αν(ε)		
Ο Χριστός <i>Christ</i>	στελν→σταλ <i>fell asleep</i>	θ		**Accent 3 syllables <i>from the end.</i>			τον Πατέρα. <i>the Father.</i>
Εσύ <i>You</i>	σκέφ <i>thought</i>	τ					εμένα. <i>(about) me.</i>

***Accent 3 syllables
from the end.*

Examples

Μ: Προσευχήθηκες χθές για μία απάντηση;
Did you pray yesterday for an answer?
Ν: Ναι, και σκέφτηκα την κατάσταση μου.
Yes, and I thought about my situation.

Σταλθήκαμε από έναν αληθινό προφήτη;
We were sent by a true prophet.
Ενδιαφέρον, Από που ήρθατε;
Interesting, Where did he come from?

16. Perfect Tense

- Perfect Tense- I have gone, I have done
(See pg. 68-70 P1 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Έχουμε We have		υπηρετήσai served		δύο χρόνια. two years.	
1st	δεν ↑ έχω I have	δεν ↑ έχουμε we have	+ simple root + ΕΙ ⇒⇒⇒	προσπαθήσai tried	πολύ. tried.
	δεν ↑ έχεις you have	δεν ↑ έχετε you have		προευχηθεί prayed	για το Βιβλίο του Μόρμον. prayed.
	δεν ↑ έχει he has she has it has	δεν ↑ έχουν(ε) they have		δεί seen	το όφελος. seen.
				νιώσai felt	το πνεύμα. felt.

Examples

Έχεις διαβάσει το βιβλίο του Μόρμον;

Have you read the Book of Mormon

Ναι, το έχω διαβάσει.

Yes, I have read it.

Έχεις προσευχηθεί σχετικά με την αλήθεια του βιβλίου του Μόρμον;

Have you ever prayed concerning the truthfulness of the Book of Mormon

Ναι, όλοι ‘μεις το έχουμε διαβάσει

Yes, All of us have read it.

Έχεις μάθημα Αγγλικών;

Do you have an English lesson?

Ναι, αλλά δεν έχω κοιμηθεί

Yes, But I haven't slept.

.

17. Continuous Past

Ο Χριστός
Christ

ζούσε
used to live

στην γή.
on the earth.

*1st **accent syllables
back from the end.*

διαβαζ

(used to read)

ε-στελν

(used to send)

ε-λε(γ)

(used to say)

+

-α	-αμε
-ας	-ατε
-ε	-ανε

το βιβλίο του Μόρομον.

(the Book of Mormon).

προφήτες.

(prophets).

την ιστορία.

(the story).

2nd & 3rd

περν

(used to pass)

μπορ

(used to be able to)

προσπαθ

(used to try)

+ - ούς

από την εκκλησία.

(by the church).

να βοηθήσω.

(help).

μάθω

(learn).

Examples

Μπορούσες να βοηθήσεις στο μάθημα;

Could you help at the lesson?

Ναι, συζητούσαμε συγχρόνους προφήτες.

Yes, We discussed the modern prophets.

18. Simple Future

Θα βοηθήσω
(Future) I will help

στην δραστηριότητα.
at the activity.

θα διδάξ-
(future) teach
τηρήσ-
keep
περάσ-
pass

Use the Simple Root forms for each verb learned above in the Simple past

+

-ω	-ουμε
εις	-ετε
-ει	-ουνε

το ινστιτούτο.
institute.

τις εντολές.
the commandments.

από το σπίτι σας.
by your house.

Examples

M: Θα γράψεις ένα γράμμα;
Will you write a letter?

N: Ναι, έχω πολλά γραμματα που θα γράψω.
Yes, I have a lot of letters that I'll write.

M: Θα μιλήσεις στο τηλέφωνο;
Will you speak on the phone?

N: Όχι, απλά, θα γράφω.
No, I will just write.

Θα διαβάσεις το βιβλίο του Μόρμον;

Will you read the Book of Mormon.

Δεν ξέρω. Δεν θα το πιστέψω.
I don't know. I won't believe it.

19. Infinitive forms – να - simple

- To want or to desire ...
(See pg. 9,10 P1 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

θέλω I want	να to	σας you	βοηθήσω help	στο κλάδο. in the Branch							
μπορείς Can you	+ να	με (me)	μας (us)	διαβάσ- read	Use the Simple Root forms for each verb learned above in the Simple past	+	-ω	-ουμε	το εδάφιο. the verse.		
		σε (you)	σας (you)	μιλήσ- speak			εις	-ετε	Ελληνικά. Greek.		
		είμαι έτοιμος I am ready		τον (him)			τους (them)	διδάξ- teach	-ει	-ουνε	το ερευνητή. the investigator.
				την (her)			τις (theirs)				
				το (it)			τα (those)				

Examples

M: Θέλεις να πας στην εκκλησία;

Do you want to go to church?

N: Ναι, Θέλω να μελετήσω τις Αγίες Γραφές.

Yes, I want to study the Holy Scriptures.

Q: Είστε πρόθυμοι να τηρήσετε τις εντολές;

Are you willing to keep the commandments?

A: Ναι, Θα τις τηρήσω όλη την ζωή μου.

Yes, I will keep them my whole life.

20. Impersonal Verbs

- To be able to ... / To know how to ...
(See pg. 11 P1 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Πρέπει Must	να	μας us	γράφεις/ γράφεις you write	στην Αμερική? in America?
χρειάζεται <i>It is necessary</i>		με (me)	δώσ give	την προσευχή. <i>the prayer.</i>
Πρόκειται <i>It is about to</i>	+ να	σε (you)	βρέχει rain	
		μας (us)	μελετ study	τις γραφές. <i>the scriptures.</i>
		τον (him)		
		την (her)		
		τους (them)		
		τις (theirs)		
		το (it)		
		τα (those)		

Use either the simple or continuous root

+	-ω	-ουμε
	-εις	-ετε
	-ει	-ουνε

Please note that the expression «δεν πρέπει» does **not mean “you don’t have to.” Instead, it means “you must not” or “thou shall not.”

Examples

M: Πρέπει να οδηγήσω το αυτοκίνητο;

Do I need to drive the car?

N: Ναι, Πρόκειται να έχουμε μια συγκέντρωση.

Yes, We are about to have a meeting.

Q: Χρειάζεται να πάμε στο Χαλάνδρι;

Do we need to go to Halandri?

A: Ναι, πρέπει να παραλάβουμε το φαγητό.

Yes, We need to pick up the food.

21. I like to... - Μου αρέσει

(See pg. 32 P2 Modern Hellenic Grammar)

Μου We have		αρέσει served	να	παίζω	το ποδόσφαιρο. two years.
μου (me)	μας (us)	+ →	*option 1 να	simple or continuous root acceptable	*option 2 + →
σου (you)	σας (you)				το διάβασμα tried.
του (him)	τους (them)				το βιβλίο του Μόρμον. prayed.
της (her)					η εκκλησία. seen.
του (it)				κάν do	σكى. skiing.
				διαβάζ read	στα Ελληνικά. in Greek.
				+ endings	
				είμαι be	→ ιεραπόστολος. the missionaries.
				μελετήσ study	την ιστορία. history.

Examples

Σου αρέσει το διάβασμα;

Do you like reading?

Ναι, γενικά μου αρέσει να διαβάζω.

Yes, Generally I like to read.

Ποιό βιβλίο σου αρέσει;

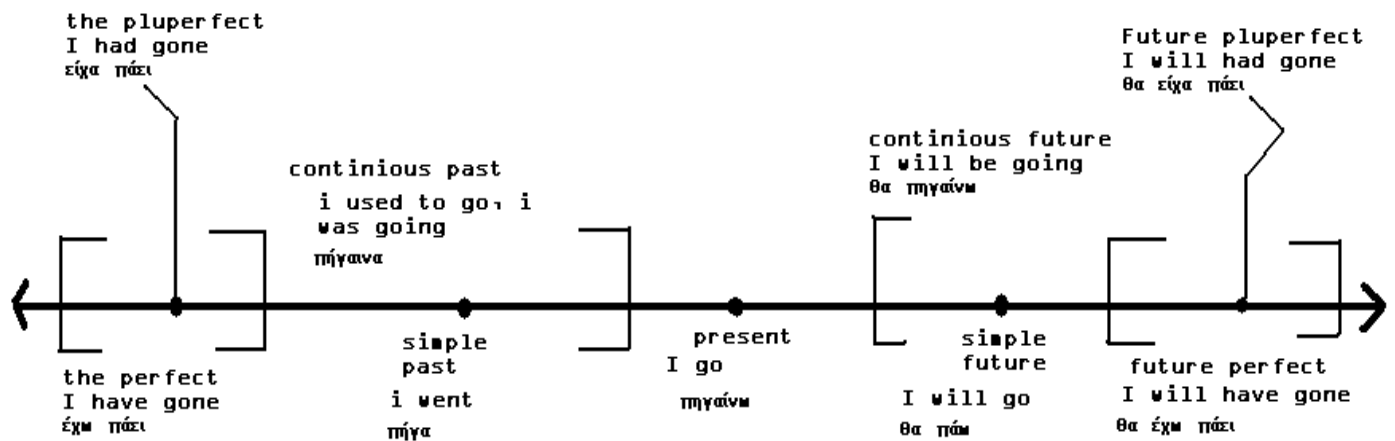
What book do you like?

Έμένα μου αρέσουν τα βιβλία του Χαρρυ Ποττερ.

I like Harry Potter books.

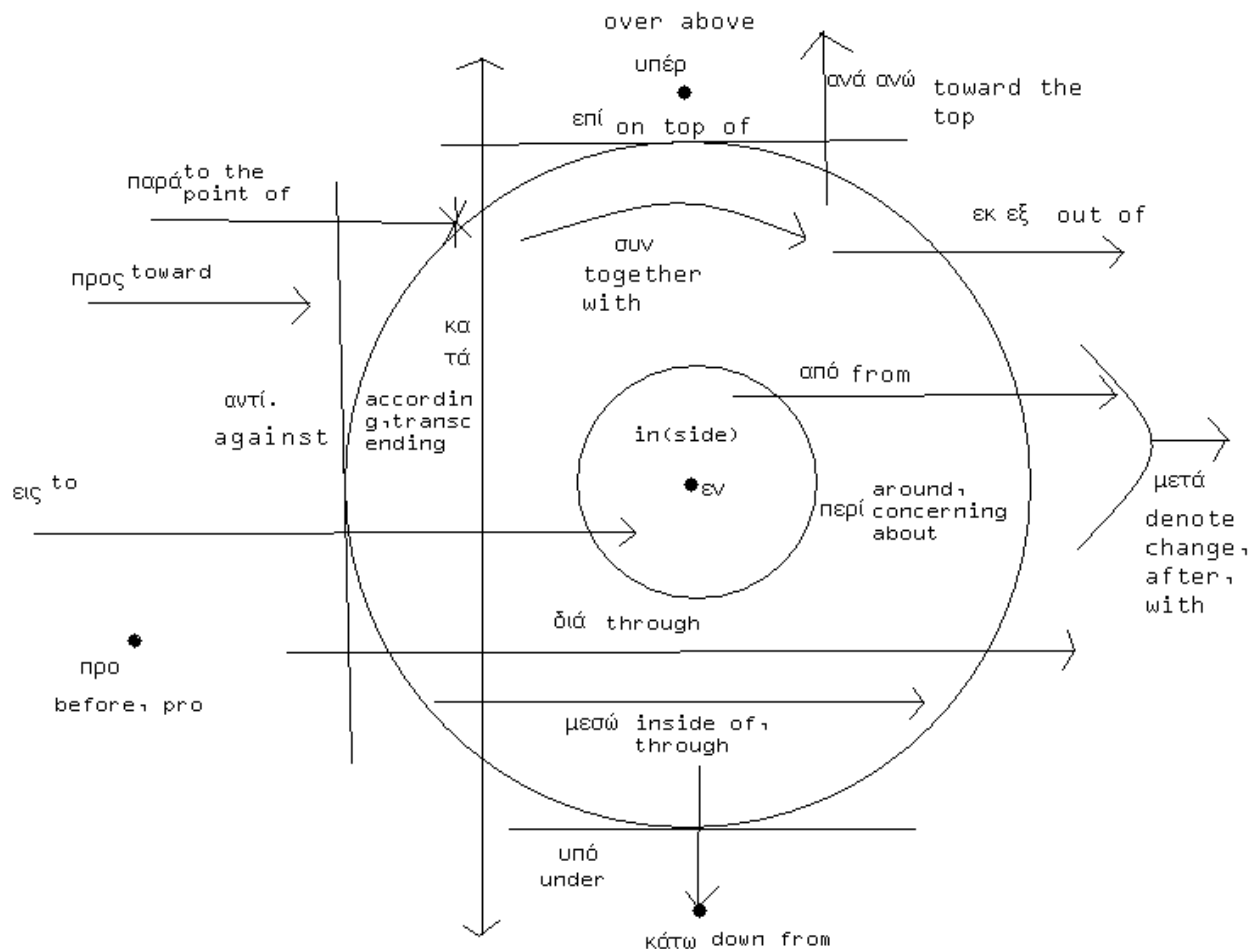
Ο Γιάννης της αρέσει στην κοπέλλα. Θα μπορέσουν να μιλήσουν τη Κυριακή στο Ινστιτούτο. Αρέσει στην κοπέλλα να κάνει σπορ και να βγεί με φίλους. Στον Γιάννη του αρέσει να κάνει σπορ επίσης. Σ' αυτόν του αρέσει να τρέχει. Αυτός θα ρωτήσει στην κοπέλλα. «Σου αρέσω;» Και αυτή θα πει: «Ναι, μου αρέσεις.» «Ας πάμε να παίξουμε μπάσκετ αυτό το Σαββατο-κυριακο αφού μας αρέσει.»

Appendix 22. Time Chart



This table helps us understand the Greek verb tenses on a “time table” chart. In relating a story one may reference to this chart and find, not only the idea in relation to time of what they might want to express, but also the tense it would be put into. The English examples help explain how we express each of these tenses in English and the Greek gives the culmination of the English equivalents.

Appendix_24. Prepositions key



This chart is a visual tool in enabling one to visualize the many prepositions which are used both along and part of compound words in Greek. Use this to visualize meanings of words in Greek for example:

Αποστασία- στάση= stand + από= coming from/ in motion outwards or from that point. => The standing away from something you were once centered in=> **apostasy**

Διαισθάνομαι= αισθάνομαι= to feel/sense + διά= going from one side completely THROUGH the object or idea to the other side. => I feel/sense something all the way through its existence and station in relation to me (on the other side) => **I perceive**

Ἐμμένω= μένω= I stay/reside + εν or ἐμ = to be stationary inside of something/ IN=> I stay or reside inside of one theme, idea, or place => **I obsess**

Μετανοώ = νοώ = I think (in process, not about something) + μετά= moving from a former state, with its natural flow, to another point (usually progressive) => I progressively change the way I think from one way to the other=> **I repent**